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(71) Applicant: **J.T. BAKER INC.**
222 Red School Lane
Phillipsburg
New Jersey 08865 (US)

(72) Inventor: **Ilardi, Joseph M.**
111 Skyline Drive
Sparta,
NJ 07871 (US)
Inventor: **Schwartzkopf, George,**
Bickel Road
Franklin Township,
NJ 07882 (US)
Inventor: **Dalley, Gary G.**
804 Hunter Road
Easton,
PA 18042 (US)

(74) Representative: **VOSSIUS & PARTNER**
Siebertstrasse 4
D-81675 München (DE)

(54) **pH Adjusted nonionic surfactant containing alkaline cleaner composition for cleaning microelectronics substrates.**

(57) **Aqueous alkaline cleaning solutions for cleaning microelectronic substrates and maintaining substrate surface smoothness comprise a metal ion free base, a nonionic surfactant and a component to reduce or control the pH of the cleaning solution to a pH within the range of from about pH 8 to about pH 10.**

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This invention relates to cleaners for use in the microelectronics industry for cleaning integrated circuit substrates, more particularly for cleaning wafers and vias, without producing undue etching of wafer surfaces.

The cleaning of integrated circuit (IC) substrates, such as silicon wafers, with metal-free alkaline solutions to remove organic and metal contamination is widely practiced. One commonly used alkaline solution of this type is known as SC-1 or RCA-1 and comprises an aqueous mixture of ammonium hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide, and water (1:1:5 of 30% H_2O_2 , 28% NH_4OH and H_2O). Various cleaning tasks can be accomplished with SC-1, among these, the cleaning of silicon wafers immediately after their fabrication, the cleaning of such wafers immediately prior to gate oxide growth, the removal of oxide etch residues later in the IC processing sequence, and selective etching and resist particulate removal. The purpose of the hydrogen peroxide is to protect the silicon metal from exposure to strong acids or bases by continuously forming a protective oxide layer in order to prevent etching or roughening of the silicon surface.

However, the presence of hydrogen peroxide in SC-1 formulations imparts an inherent instability to these solutions. Such solutions typically exhibit peroxide half-lives of less than one hour at 70°C . The hydrogen peroxide in the SC-1 solution in the presence of certain metals, particularly copper and iron, becomes unstable and decomposes in rapid exothermic fashion leading to potentially dangerous conditions. The hydrogen peroxide has a low tolerance for metal contamination. Additionally, the decomposed hydrogen peroxide drops the concentration of the hydrogen peroxide leading to the possibility of silicon etching producing wafers that are not acceptable for IC manufacture. Thus, the decomposed hydrogen peroxide needs to be replenished and this changes the solution composition thereby varying the cleaning properties of the solution. In addition, the inherently high pH of the hydrogen peroxide solution presents undesirable safety and environmental concerns.

Hydrogen peroxide-free IC substrate cleaning solutions comprising simple aqueous solutions of quaternary ammonium hydroxides have been reported in Japanese Patent Publication No. 63-114132 and in U.S. Patent 5,259,888. Oxide etch residue removal with such solutions has also been disclosed in EP Patent Publication 540,261 and Japanese Patent Publication No. 05-259066. However, as disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,113,551 and 4,339,340, such solutions etch (poly)silicon and single crystal silicon wafers resulting in rough surfaces that may be unsuitable for further processing. During the later stages of IC wafer fabrication, the original polished silicon surface has been covered with various oxide and metal layers. However, the backside of the wafer remains exposed to process fluids and must be protected similarly to the initial polished silicon surface. This silicon etching and resulting surface damage may be prevented by including hydrogen peroxide in the alkaline cleaning formulation as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 3-93229 and U.S. Patents 4,239,661 and 4,339,340. Other agents that reportedly suppress silicon etching include hydrazine as disclosed in Japanese Patent Publication No. 64-14924 and a certain nonionic surfactant, polyoxyethylene nonylphenol, as disclosed in U.S. Patents 4,239,661 and 4,339,340. However, polyoxyethylene nonylphenol has recently been implicated as an environmental estrogen mimic.

It is therefore desirable that an alkaline cleaner solution be available which does not require the presence of hydrogen peroxide, that is, a cleaner composition in which the addition of hydrogen peroxide or other oxidizing agents is optional. More particularly, it is an object of this invention to provide such an alkaline cleaner solution that does not require the presence of hydrogen peroxide or other oxidizing agent yet produces an effective wafer cleaning action without producing undue wafer roughness sufficient to render the wafers unacceptable for IC manufacturing and processing, particularly for high density IC manufacturing. A still further object of this invention is to provide such an effective cleaning solution that can be used to clean vias in processed wafers of resist and etching residue, i.e. residual ash and organic and inorganic contaminants. A still further object of this invention is to provide such alkaline cleaning compositions for cleaning wafers and producing a roughness of less than about 25 Angstroms as the average distance in the Z direction between wafer peak heights and valleys.

Alkaline cleaner compositions of this invention are provided by alkaline compositions containing aqueous metal ion free bases, a nonionic surfactant and a sufficient amount of a component to control or reduce the pH of the resulting cleaning solutions to a pH within the range of from about pH 8 to about pH 10. It has been found that all three components are required to produce an alkaline cleaner composition having effective wafer cleaning action without producing undesirable wafer surface roughness. As the data in the following examples demonstrates, cleaner compositions containing only the base alone, or the base combined with only the nonionic surfactant, or the base combined with only the pH control component, are unable to produce alkaline cleaning compositions producing effective cleaning action as well as not producing undue wafer surface roughness, i.e. a Z-range roughness of less than 25 Angstroms. In further embodiments of this invention, the alkaline cleaning compositions may additionally contain metal chelating

agents and/or oxidizing agents and the like.

The alkaline cleaning compositions of this invention generally comprise an alkaline component in an amount of up to about 25% by weight, generally from about 0.1 to about 10% by weight, a nonionic surfactant in an amount of up to about 5% by weight, generally from about 0.01 to about 2% by weight, and a sufficient amount of a component to reduce or control the pH of the resulting cleaning solution to a pH within the range of from about pH 8 to about pH 10, generally said amount being within the range of from about 0.1 to about 10% and preferably from about 0.5 to 2% by weight of the total cleaner composition, the remaining balance of the cleaner composition being made up of water, preferably high purity deionized water.

Any suitable alkaline component may be used in the cleaner compositions of this invention. The alkaline components of these cleaners are preferably quaternary ammonium hydroxides, such as tetraalkyl ammonium hydroxides (including hydroxy- and alkoxy-containing alkyl groups generally of from 1 to 4 carbon atoms in the alkyl or alkoxy group). The most preferable of these alkaline materials are tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide and trimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide (choline). Examples of other usable quaternary ammonium hydroxides include: trimethyl-3-hydroxypropyl ammonium hydroxide, trimethyl-3-hydroxybutyl ammonium hydroxide, trimethyl-4-hydroxybutyl ammonium hydroxide, triethyl-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide, tripropyl-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide, tributyl-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethylethyl-2-hydroxyethyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethyldi(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium hydroxide, monomethyltri(2-hydroxyethyl) ammonium hydroxide, tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide, tetrapropyl ammonium hydroxide, tetrabutyl ammonium hydroxide, monomethyltriethyl ammonium hydroxide, monomethyltripropyl ammonium hydroxide, monomethyltributyl ammonium hydroxide, monoethyltrimethyl ammonium hydroxide, monoethyltributyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethyldiethyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethyldibutyl ammonium hydroxide, and the like and mixtures thereof.

Other alkaline components are also operable including, for example, ammonium hydroxide, organic amines particularly alkanolamines such as 2-aminoethanol, 1-amino-2-propanol, 1-amino-3-propanol, 2-(2-aminoethoxy)ethanol, 2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethanol, 2-(2-aminoethylamino)ethylamine and the like, and other strong organic bases such as guanidine. Alkaline solutions containing metal ions such as sodium or potassium may also be operative. Mixtures of these additional alkaline components, particularly ammonium hydroxide, with the aforementioned tetraalkyl ammonium hydroxides are also useful.

The alkaline cleaner compositions of this invention may contain any suitable nonionic surfactant. Among the various suitable nonionic surfactant useful in the cleaner compositions of this invention there may be mentioned, for example, low foaming nonionic surfactants such as alkynol surfactants, fluorinated surfactants such as fluorinated alkyl alkoxylates such as Fluorad FC-171, fluorinated alkylesters such as FC-430 and FC-431 and fluorinated polyoxyethylene alkanols such as Fluorad FC-170C, aliphatic acid esters of polyhydric alcohols, polyoxyethylenemonoalkylethers, polyoxyethylenediols, siloxane type surfactants and alkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers such as butoxypropanol. Preferred for use as nonionic surfactants in the alkaline cleaning compositions of this invention are alkyne surfactants, especially 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol (Surfynol-61), fluorinated alkyl polyoxyethylene ethanols, especially Fluorad FC-170C and alkylene glycol monoalkyl ethers, especially butoxypropanol. The nonionic surfactants help partially to suppress silicon etching and also decrease surface tension of the cleaning compositions resulting in improved wetting of the surface to be cleaned and thereby improving the cleaning action of the composition.

Any compound or mixture of compounds suitable for reducing the pH of the alkaline cleaner solutions of this invention, and which do not unduly adversely inhibit the cleaning action thereof or interfere with the resulting cleaned wafers, may be employed. As examples of such compounds there may be mentioned, for example, acids, bases and their salts acting as buffers, such as inorganic mineral acids and their salts, weak organic acids having a pKa of greater than 2 and their salts, ammonium salts, and buffer systems such as weak acids and their conjugate bases, for example, acetic acid and ammonium acetate. Preferred for use as such components are acetic acid, potassium biphthalate, mixtures of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate, especially a 1:1 mixture of these two salts, and mixtures of acetic acid and ammonia and other amines.

The cleaning solutions of this invention can be used as is or formulated with additional components such as any suitable metal chelating agents to increase the capacity of the formulation to retain metals in solution. Typical examples of chelating agents for this purpose are the following organic acids and their salts: ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), butylenediaminetetraacetic acid, cyclohexane-1,2-diaminetetraacetic acid, diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid, ethylenediaminetetrapropionic acid, (hydroxyethyl)-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA), methyliminodiacetic acid, propylenediaminetetraacetic acid, nitrolotriacetic acid (NTA), citric acid, tartaric acid, gluconic acid, saccharic acid, glyceric acid, oxalic acid, phthalic acid, maleic acid, mandelic acid, malonic acid, lactic acid, salicylic acid, catechol, 8-hydrox-

yquinoline, N,N,N',N'-ethylenediaminetetra(methylenephosphonic acid, and the like.

Also, the addition of oxidising agents to these formulations is also beneficial if the removal of organic contamination is an important concern. Hydrogen peroxide and the like is commonly used for this purpose. Any suitable oxidizing agent may be employed, such as, for example, oxidizing anions, such as, for example, nitric acid and its salts and nitrate, persulfate, periodate, perbromate, perchlorate, iodate, bromate, and chlorate salts of ammonium.

The invention is illustrated, but not limited to the following examples. In the examples, the percentages are by weight unless specified otherwise.

EXAMPLE 1

Aqueous solutions of tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide (TMAH) comprising 0.1, 1.0, and 10% TMAH were prepared. Silicon wafer samples (<1,0,0> crystal face, polished on both sides) were placed in these solutions for 10 minutes at 90 °C. After treatment, the "R_z roughness" (defined as the average distance in the z direction between peak heights and valleys) was measured for each concentration. The pH of each solution was also recorded. These highly alkaline solutions severely damaged the silicon surfaces, as shown by the following results.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	13,500	12.4
1.0	14,500	13.1
10	20,000	14.2

The formulations were repeated with the addition of sufficient amount of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to reduce the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	200	8.0
0.1	500	7.1
1.0	200	9.2
1.0	500	8.0
10	600	9.4

Some reduction in roughness was achieved by pH reduction in this way. However, the silicon surfaces were also too rough to be useful for further IC processing.

The formulations were repeated incorporating 0.01%, 0.1%, or 1.0% of the surfactant 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol (Surfynol-61), in the aqueous solutions of TMAH but with no addition of components to reduce the pH of the solutions. Surfactant addition alone gave little improvement in surface roughness as shown by the following data.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	0.01	10,100	12.1
0.1	0.1	4,000	12.0
0.1	1.0	450	12.1
1.0	0.01	15,000	12.9
1.0	0.1	30,000	13.0
1.0	1.0	4,000	13.2
10	1.0	7,600	14.2

Next, cleaner compositions were prepared comprising aqueous solutions of TMAH, Surfynol-61 surfactant and a sufficient amount of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to adjust the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels. The observed results were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	0.01	<25	9.0
0.1	0.1	30	8.0
0.1	1.0	<25	8.0
1.0	0.01	40	9.3
1.0	0.1	<25	6.4
1.0	0.1	<25	9.2*
1.0	1.0	<25	9.4
10	1.0	<25	8.1

* this run utilized potassium biphthalate for pH adjustment.

The silicon wafers resulting from this series of cleaner treatments, which combine the use of an alkaline component and a nonionic surfactant with effective pH control are of sufficiently low roughness to be suitable for typical integrated circuit manufacturing.

EXAMPLE 2

Alkaline cleaning solutions were evaluated for their ability to produce smooth silicon surfaces at a lower temperature, 70 °C, using the same procedure as in Example 1. The observed results for aqueous TMAH solutions alone were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	5,800	12.0
1.0	9,500	13.1
10	6,000	14.2

These highly alkaline solutions severely damaged the silicon surfaces even at 70 °C.

The formulations were repeated with the addition of a sufficient amount of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to reduce the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels. The results obtained were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1.0	300	9.2
1.0	100	8.0
10	300	9.4

Some reduction in roughness was achieved by pH reduction in this way. However, the silicon surfaces again remained too rough for typical IC processing.

The formulations were repeated incorporating 0.01%, 0.1%, or 1.0% of 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol. Surfactant addition alone gave little improvement in surface roughness, as shown by the following data.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	0.01	5,000	12.1
0.1	0.1	700	12
0.1	1.0	75	12.1
1	0.1	12,500	13
1	1.0	1,200	13.2
10	1.0	4,000	14.2

Next, cleaner compositions were prepared comprising aqueous solutions of TMAH, Surfynol-61 surfactant and a sufficient amount of 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to adjust the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels. The observed results were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
0.1	0.01	<25	9.0
0.1	0.1	<25	8.0
0.1	1.0	<25	8.0
1.0	0.1	30	9.3
1.0	0.1	<25	9.2*
1.0	1.0	<25	9.4
10	1.0	<25	8.1

* this run utilized potassium biphthalate for pH adjustment.

The silicon wafers resulting from this series of cleaner treatments, which combine the use of an alkaline component and a nonionic surfactant with effective pH control are of sufficiently low roughness to be suitable for typical integrated circuit manufacturing.

EXAMPLE 3

Alkaline cleaning solutions were evaluated for their ability to produce smooth silicon surfaces at an additional lower temperature, 50°C, using the same procedure as in Example 1. The observed results for aqueous TMAH solutions alone were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1.0	700	13.1
10	700	14.2

These highly alkaline solutions damaged the silicon surfaces even at 50 °C.

The 1.0% TMAH concentration in the cleaner composition was repeated with the addition of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to reduce the pH of the solution to the indicated pH level.

TMAH Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1	500	9.2

Some reduction in roughness was achieved by pH reduction in this way. However, the resulting silicon surface was too rough for typical IC processing.

These formulations were repeated incorporating 0.01%, 0.1%, or 1.0% of the surfactant 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol (Surfynol-61) in the aqueous TMAH solution with no addition of components to reduce the pH level of the solutions. Surfactant addition alone gave little improvement in surface roughness, as shown by the following observed data.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1.0	0.1	2,500	13
1.0	1.0	150	13.2
10	1.0	1,600	14.2

Next, cleaner compositions were prepared comprising aqueous solutions of TMAH, Surfynol-61 surfactant and a sufficient amount of a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to adjust the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels. The observed results were as follows.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1	0.1	<25	9.3
1	0.1	<25	9.2*
1	1	<25	9.4
10	1	<25	8.1

* this run utilized potassium biphthalate for pH adjustment.

The silicon wafers resulting from this series of cleaner treatments, which combine the use of an alkaline component and a nonionic surfactant with effective pH control are of sufficiently low roughness to be suitable for typical integrated circuit manufacturing.

EXAMPLE 4

Examples 1-3 demonstrate the use of controlled pH alkaline mixtures containing the nonionic surfactant 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol as cleaning solutions without damaging the surface of silicon wafers. This example illustrates the use of other nonionic surfactants.

Cleaner compositions of aqueous solutions of TMAH and the indicated surfactants, both without and then with the addition of acetic acid to adjust the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels, were

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prepared and tested on silicon wafer surfaces at 90 °C for 10 minutes as described in Example 1. The following data was observed.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1.0	Surfynol-104E (.05)	1,600	13.2
1.0	Surfynol-104E (.05)	<25	9.4
1.0	Surfynol-104E (0.1)	500	13.3
1.0	Surfynol-104E (0.1)	<25	9.4
1.0	Surfynol-400 (0.1)	250	13.3
1.0	Surfynol-400 (0.1)	<25	9.5
1.0	Fluorad FC-170C (0.1)	950	13
1.0	Fluorad FC-170C (0.1)	<25	7.9*
1.0	Fluorad FC-431 (0.1)	350	13.2
1.0	Fluorad FC-431 (0.1)	<25	9.3
1.0	Silwet L-7604 (0.1)	1,450	13.5
1.0	Silwet L-7604 (0.1)	<25	9.2
1.0	Silwet L-7607 (0.1)	1,150	13.5
1.0	Silwet L-7607 (0.1)	<25	9.3
0.5	1-butoxy-2-propanol (2.0)	750	12.6
0.5	1-butoxy-2-propanol (2.0)	<25	9.2

* this example utilized a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to adjust the pH of the aqueous solution.

Only when the pH had been adjusted to within the range of about pH 8.0 to 10.0 was the surface of the wafers of sufficiently low roughness to be suitable for typical integrated circuit manufacturing.

Similar cleaner compositions of aqueous solutions of TMAH, the indicated surfactants, both without and then with acetic acid to adjust the pH of the solutions to the indicated pH levels, were prepared and tested on silicon wafer surfaces at 70 °C for 10 minutes.

TMAH Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
1.0	Surfynol-104E (.05)	250	13.2
1.0	Surfynol-104E (.05)	<25	9.4
1.0	Surfynol-104E (0.1)	250	13.3
1.0	Surfynol-104E (0.1)	<25	9.4
1.0	Surfynol-440 (0.1)	100	13.3
1.0	Surfynol-440 (0.1)	<25	9.5
1.0	Fluorad FC-170C (0.1)	50	13
1.0	Fluorad FC-170C (0.1)	<25	7.9*
1.0	Fluorad FC-430 (0.1)	250	13.3
1.0	Fluorad FC-430 (0.1)	<25	9.4
1.0	Silwet L-7607 (0.1)	650	13.5
1.0	Silwet L-7607 (0.1)	<25	9.3
0.5	1-butoxy-2-propanol (2.0)	50	12.6
0.5	1-butoxy-2-propanol (2.0)	<25	9.2

* this example utilized a 1:1 mixture of ammonium chloride and ammonium acetate to adjust the pH levels of the aqueous solutions.

Only when the pH had been adjusted to within the range of about pH 8.0 to 10.0 was the surface of the wafers of sufficiently low roughness to be suitable for typical integrated circuit manufacturing.

The chemical designations of the surfactants employed in this Example 4 are as follows.

Trade Name	Chemical Description
Surfynol-104E	2,4,7,9-tetramethyl-5-decyne-4,7-diol
Surfynol-440	ethoxylated tetramethyldecyldiol
Fluorad FC-170C	fluorinated alkyl polyoxyethylene ethanols
Fluorad FC-430	fluorinated alkyl esters
Fluorad FC-431	fluorinated alkyl esters
Silwet L-7604	organomodified polymethylsiloxane
Silwet L-7607	polyalkyleneoxide modified polydimethylsiloxane

EXAMPLE 5

Other metal-free aqueous alkaline base components may be utilized in the cleaner compositions of this invention in place of the aqueous TMAH used in the preceding examples. The following data was obtained similarly to Example 1 at 90°C for 10 minutes with Surfynol-61 utilized as the surfactant and acetic acid utilized to adjust the pH of the aqueous solutions to within a pH range of from about pH 8.0 to about 10.0.

Base Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	none	22,000	13.1
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	0.1	12,500	13.2
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	0.1	<25	9.2
choline (1.0)	none	6,200	12.9
choline (1.0)	0.1	1,100	13.1
choline (1.0)	0.1	<25	9.2

The following data for cleaner compositions containing other alkaline base components was obtained similarly at 70 °C for 10 minutes.

Base Concentration %	Surfactant Concentration %	R _z (Angstroms)	pH
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	none	5,000	13.1
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	0.1	3,300	13.2
tetraethylammonium hydroxide (1.0)	0.1	<25	9.2
choline (1.0)	none	4,300	12.9
choline (1.0)	0.1	250	13.1
choline (1.0)	0.1	<25	9.2
2-aminoethanol (2.0)	none	16,000	11.9
2-aminoethanol (2.0)	0.1	1,200	12.0
2-aminoethanol (2.0)	0.1	<25	9.2
guanidine carbonate (2.0)	none	6,400	11.5
guanidine carbonate (2.0)	0.1	500	11.5
guanidine carbonate (2.0)	0.1	50	9.2

The data also shows that the benefits of this invention are obtained with aqueous alkaline cleaner compositions containing a variety of alkaline base components.

EXAMPLE 6

A cleaner bath containing a preferred formulation of this invention was prepared by mixing: 7.6 L of wafer, 79 gm of tetramethylammonium hydroxide, 7.9 gm of EDTA, 150 gm of 1-butoxy-2-propanol, and 150 gm of ammonium acetate. This cleaner bath was used to clean silicon wafers (a total of 12,560 cm² in area) at room temperature with the unpolished wafer backs exposed. The silicon wafers had been processed in the manner described hereinafter.

Silicon wafers were obtained that had been processed in the following manner:

- metallization with copper/aluminum alloy followed by titanium and then titanium nitride;
- coating with a silicon oxide dielectric using chemical vapor deposition;
- lithographic patterning of 0.5 to 1.0 microns vias using a photoresist material;
- pattern transfer to the dielectric layer using reactive ion etching;
- plasma ashing to remove most of the residual photoresist.

The resulting patterned wafers were contaminated with a considerable amount of residual ash that comprised a mixture of organic materials from the photoresist and inorganic materials from the underlying metal layer that had been partially exposed during step (d). The use of the hereinbefore described cleaner bath formulation as well as the following controlled pH alkaline cleaning solutions, all of which contained water, tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, a nonionic surfactant (either 3,5-dimethylhexyne-3-ol or 1-butoxy-2-propanol), and a chelating agent (EDTA) and one of the following listed pH reducing components,